

<p>First 6 Weeks: TEKS</p> <p>1 abc, 2 ab, 12 abc, 13 ab, 15 bd, 16 b, 23 a, 25 abf</p>	<p>10th Grade – World History <u>Topics</u></p> <p>Pre-History and Early Civilizations B.C. and A.D.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Explain and clarify to students the dating system and motivation behind it* • B.C. = Before Christ • B.C.E. = Before Common Era • A.D. = Anno Domini (Latin for “the Year of our Lord”) • C.E. = Common Era <p>Paleolithic Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paleolithic Age = Old Stone Age • The Paleolithic Age was the time period where humans used crude tools made of stone. • Humans during this time period are hunter-gatherers • Men Hunt • Women Gather (Grains Fruits, Nuts, Berries) while tending children • Humans during this time period lived a Nomadic lifestyle • Nomadic Lifestyle: Where there are no permanent settlements due to humans following herds of animals on their natural migration. • During this time period the food supply was inconsistent and unreliable • Humans had a short life span but the population was stable • Ice Age occurred during this time period <p>Neolithic Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neolithic Age = New Stone Age • Climate Change: Global temperatures rose taking the Earth from its Ice Age into a period where temperatures were favorable to farming. • During the New Stone Age the development of agriculture and domestication of animals occurred • Farming or growing crops required humans to leave behind the nomadic lifestyle because crops need constant attention. • The Domestication of Animals brought a constant and stable meat supply • Due to this regular, safe and consistent food supply brought about by growing crops and the domestication of animals the population of Earth rapidly increased. • Humans during this time period found that River Valleys had ideal conditions for settlements/farming due to their rich soil and dependable water supply. <p><u>6 Steps “From Savaged to Civilized”</u></p> <p>There are 6 unique items that historians use to classify one group of people as a civilization. On this “Hierarchy of Needs Chart” each of the 6 items must be met</p> <p>Hierarchy of Needs Chart:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsistence Agriculture (Where you grow just enough food for you and your family with little or none left over) 2. Surplus Agriculture (Where you grow enough food for you and your family to survive with enough left over to sell for profit.)
---	--

3. Job Specialization (Because in Surplus Agriculture others are able to sell food not everyone needs to be part of food production. This allows them to enter other trades (wheelwright, baker, artisan) and barter or trade their goods and services for surplus food.)
4. Writing
5. Government (This is needed to create rules of society)
6. Religion (This gives each civilization a distinct culture)

River Valley Civilizations (Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China)

Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia means “Land Between the Rivers”

Geography:

- Mesopotamia consists of the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Present Day Iraq is found where Mesopotamia once was
- The people of Mesopotamia harnessed the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers through the use of irrigation systems to help their agriculture and society
- This land was part of the “Fertile Crescent” which ran from the Persian Gulf up to the mouth of the Tigris River and then curved and followed the Mediterranean Sea. This land was known throughout antiquity for its fertile soil and early civilizations.
- Archeologists have found evidence of trade between inhabitants of Mesopotamia and other peoples due to artifacts found in the area from distant peoples and cultures.

Social Factors:

- The basic unity of society in Mesopotamia was the city-state. A city-state is a country whose main territory is made up of a single city and the surrounding countryside
- Mesopotamia
- theocracy- government based on temple directives
- Polytheism: More than one God
- The peoples of Mesopotamia were polytheistic meaning they believed in more than one god. In fact in Mesopotamia there were more than 3,000 gods and goddesses whose stories and myths were used to explain non-human events.
- Mesopotamia had the 1st Empires in history. An empire in Ancient Mesopotamia consisted of one city-state which conquered one or more other city-states.
- Patriarchal Rule: Rule favors Adult Males and passes through to first born son.

Contributions:

- Hammurabi’s Code- Code written by Hammurabi of Babylon which set up laws for his empire. Not only is it one of the first set of laws that survives from antiquity, but it is known for its severity and inequality. For example in Hammurabi’s Code should someone steal from another their hand would be cut off, etc. Hammurabi’s Code is a great example of “eye for an eye”

- The invention of the wheel increased trade and travel in Mesopotamia
- Cuneiform was invented during Ancient Mesopotamia. This 1st form of writing ever was written on clay tablets some of which still survive today.

Egypt

Geography:

- Nile River: Egypt was founded in the area surrounding the Nile River. The longest river in the world offered a strip of fertile land in a harsh desert. Annual flooding cycles continuously churned up the land creating a rich soil that was ideal for growing.
- Egypt was essentially isolated from other areas due to its natural barriers. These barriers such as the desert, cataracts (large obstacles such as boulders that lie in the Nile Rivers. These barriers made it impossible to navigate the entire length of the river in antiquity.), and the Mediterranean Sea allowed Egypt to be isolated and protected creating a unique and thriving culture.

Social Factors:

- Egypt was a united nation which was led by the Pharaoh. This single ruler would belong to the same family. This single family rule is known as a Dynasty.
- Government is a Theocracy
- Egyptian government was run through a very complex bureaucracy. An example of a bureaucracy can be seen when you visit the Department of Public Safety. Each individual at the DPS has their own specific job that helps run that portion of the government institution.
- Religion was extremely important to the ancient Egyptians, in fact their ruler the pharaoh was seen as a living god. Egypt was a polytheistic society that placed significant importance in the afterlife (mummies/tombs/pyramids).

Contributions:

- Hieroglyphics were the Egyptian form of picture writing. Each word was symbolized by a particular symbol. Egyptians used papyrus (paper made from this native plant) to write down their laws, stories, etc.
- Due to the detailed work that was required from hieroglyphics a hieratic script was created for business. This short handed script allowed scribes to quickly write down rather than take much more time with hieroglyphics.
- Egyptians invented the chariot which acted as a war platform pulled by horses. This powerful early weapon of war allowed Egypt to conquer many of their neighbors and protect their own borders.
- Astronomy as a science was used during ancient Egypt, in fact the observation of star movement allowed the Egyptians to create a 365 day calendar.

India

Geography:

- Ancient civilization in India formed around the Indus River Valley
- The Himalayan Mountains provided a natural barrier to India's north
- Monsoon winds that come from the Himalayan mountains sweep down seasonally into India bringing heavy rains

Social Factors:

- Indian society was divided into a caste system. This caste system is a rigid social order that allowed for no upward movement. The caste system was set up into five major divisions: 1. Brahmins (priests) 2. Kshatriyas (warriors) 3. Vaisyas (commoners) 4. Sudras (peasants who worked in some form of manual labor) 5. Untouchables (demeaning tasks others would not do such as handling dead or picking up trash).
- This caste system was partly due to the invasion/conquering of the Indian subcontinent by the Aryan tribe. This nomadic tribe conquered India and its peoples sometime between 1500 and 1000 B.C.. This caste system was based partly on skin color.
- India's north-eastern border with China allowed for an opening of the silk road and revenue from trade with China

Contributions:

- Planned Cities were first developed in Ancient India with evidence of their symmetrical streets still surviving to this day.
- Underground sewers were also developed for the Ancient Indian city.
- Ancient Indian mathematicians created the number and concept of "0"

China

Geography:

- Civilization developed first along the Yellow Yangtze Rivers
- China's main barrier is its size and distance

Social Factors:

- Mandate of Heaven- Emperor gets orders (Dao) to take care of subjects
- Dynasties
- Confucius –philosophy
 - - filial piety
- Legalism- similar to Hammurabi
 - - people are evil by nature
- Daoism- "Let it be" "Don't fight it" "Go with the flow"
- Chinese Bureaucracy- tests for jobs- qualified, not favoritism
- Great Wall- What is it, why is it?

	<p>Contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoked wheel • Silk- worldwide demand leads to trade ventures • Paper • Rudder on ships for steering (how it benefited?) • Gun powder
<p>1abc, 2ab, 5b, 12bc, 15b, 16a, 17ab, 18ab, 21ab, 22bc</p>	<p>Greece</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Ancient Greece</u></p> <p>1. Geography</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mountains separated Greek city-states, which had smaller populations and caused different governments to form. b. Limited farmland and access to the sea led to increased trade and an advance navy. c. Lack of natural resources (farmland, timber, large rivers) caused mass colonization along the Mediterranean and Black Seas. d. The Mediterranean climate allowed Greeks to engage in many outdoor activities (mass meetings, religious festivals). <p>2. Early Greek Civilizations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Minoan Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minoan Civilization began approximately 2800 B.C. on the island of Crete. • Minoans traded around the Mediterranean and had an advanced culture including a writing system. • Minoans civilization was conquered in 1450 B.C. by the Mycenaeans, who lived on the Greek Mainland. b. Mycenaean Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assimilated Minoan culture into their own. • Fought a 10 year war with Troy (Trojan War, 1250 B.C.). [could be fact or fiction → based on Homer's writings] • Were eventually conquered by the Dorians (barbarians from the north), beginning the Dark Age of Greece. c. Greek Dark Age (1100-750 B.C) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorians destroyed many Greek cities.

- Mycenaeans fled the cities, and civilization regressed.
 1. population declined
 2. food production dropped
 3. few records exist because of lack of writing system.
- Greeks adopted Phoenician alphabet and created a new writing system in the 700's B.C.
- Homer
 1. Greatest storyteller of the Dark Age
 2. Authored Iliad and Odyssey → stories of Greek heroes during the Trojan War.
- Iron was discovered during this time, allowing smaller landowners to create their own armies (iron was cheaper and easier to acquire than bronze), which overthrew the aristocracies in some city-states → main idea = power to the people.

d. Greek City-States

- **Polis = Greek city-state = Politics**
 1. defn. city and surrounding farmland that acted independently.
 2. became center of Greek life.
- **Acropolis** → highest place in the city, used for religious and political meetings.
- **Agora** → marketplace

e. Governments

- **Aristocracy** – rule by a few wealthy landowners whose power is passed on through generation.
- **Oligarchy** – rule by a few **Ex. Sparta**
- **Direct Democracy** - Government which people participate directly through mass meetings. **Ex. Athens**
- **Monarchy** – rule by a monarch (king, queen)

f. Persian Wars

- Darius II (king of Persia) wanted revenge for Athens helping Greek colonists stage a rebellion in Ionia.
- Other Greek city-states united with Athens against Persia.
- Several wars were fought between 499-479 B.C.
- **Important Battles**
 1. **Battle of Marathon (490b.c.)** – Athenians decisively defeat Persians. Pheidippides ran 26 miles to Athens to bring news → race named after his run.
 2. **Battle of Thermopylae (486b.c.)** – 7000 Greeks held off 180 000 Persians for 2 days before being betrayed and defeated.
- Athens became the leader of the Greek World after the defeat of Persia.
 1. formed the Delian League (a defensive alliance)
 - a. first unification of Greek city-states

- b. others resented Athens abuse of power which eventually led to wars.

g. Sparta

- Oligarchy led by two kings
- Conquered neighboring city-states for land and slaves.
- Military state where men served in the army from age 20-60.
- Lives rigidly controlled, although women enjoyed more freedom as men lived in barracks.
- Discouraged trade and contact with other cultures.

h. Athens

- Direct Democracy → council of 500 and mass meetings
- Traded and cooperated with other city-states.
- Center Greek religion and culture.
- Became powerful during the Age of Pericles (Greek Golden Age)

Age of Pericles (Greek Golden Age)/Greek Contributions

- Solon, Cleisthenes, and Pericles were democratic reformers → changed Athens to a direct democracy.
- Pericles ushered Athens into a golden age of culture.
- **Greek Drama**
 1. 1st to create drama
 2. 1st plays were tragedies → good and evil, human nature.
 3. Comedies developed later
 4. Sophocles → famous playwright, wrote Oedipus Rex
- **Religion**
 1. 12 chief gods who lived on Mount Olympus.
 2. Zeus was main god.
 3. Human traits.
 4. Rituals and festivals performed to please gods.
- **Philosophy** → organized system of thought
 1. **Sophists** → traveling teachers → believed no absolute right or wrong.
 2. **Socrates**
 - a. Questioned everything, including authority
 - b. Taught the youth of Athens using Socratic Method → question and answer
 - c. “the unexamined life is not worth living”
 - d. charged with corrupting the youth, sentenced to death.
 3. **Plato**
 - a. Student of Socrates
 - b. Believed that concrete images were only an image of higher forms (mountains are only a reflection of mountainous).
 - c. Opened the Academy, a school in Athens.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Believed society should be made up of upper class, warriors, and commoners. e. Philosopher kings (part of upper class) should rule. <p>4. Aristotle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Student of Plato b. Used observation and investigation to obtain knowledge c. Approved of three governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monarchy ii. Aristocracy iii. Constitutional government (thought this was best) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expressed eternal ideas 2. expressed perfect beauty, the perfect human body. 3. used math to get perfect proportions in architecture and sculpture. • Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thucydides → greatest Greek historian, wrote history of Persian Wars.
--	---

Second 6 Weeks: TEKS	<u>Topics</u>
<p>1abc, 2ab, 15b, 16a, 21ab, 22b</p> <p>1abc, 2ab, 18ab, 21ab, 22bc</p> <p>1abc, 2ab, 11ab, 22bc</p>	<p>Rome</p> <p><u>Roman Republic:</u></p> <p>1. EARLY INFLUENCES</p> <p>A. <u>Geography</u> (Comparison to Greece)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea Access Sufficient Farmland Easily Defended <p>B. <u>Etruscans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Program Military Organization Clothing <p>C. <u>Greeks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion Art & Architecture <p>D. <u>Latin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language <p>II. Early Republic</p> <p>A. Citizens- were divided into two groups , both could vote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patricians- wealthiest landowners, Rome’s ruling class. Could hold office in the Senate. Small number compared to all of Rome (aristocrats)

2. Plebians- small farmers, craftsmen, merchants. Initially could not hold office. Largest number of citizens.

Role of women in Rome???

B. There was a third group in Rome- slaves. Lowest status , and as rome expanded, would grow in number.

C. Eventual 4th Class due to Roman Policy of Self Rule in some conquered provinces (early federalism)

III. Republic Structure

A. Executive Officers

- 1) Consuls- Two chosen annually, ran the govt. led army into battle.
- 2) Praetors- in charge of civil laws (regulate disputes between citizens). Praetor(s) added to judge non-citizens.

B. The Senate- select group of about 300 patricians. Life Terms

1. Originally only to advise govt. officials. By 3rd Century BC, had power of law.

C. Desperate times, desperate measures- dictators in times of war (a lot of power, but with 6 month terms)

D. Reforms- Plebians were unhappy with lesser rights (couldn't marry Patricians, hold office, etc.)

- 1) Council of Plebs, created 471 BC
- 2) Tribunes of the Plebs- officials that could protect the Plebs
- 3) Plebs eligible to become consuls (4th Century BC)
- 4) Council able to pass laws (287 BC) but Senators still dominate offices

IV. Republic to Empire

A. Written Empire

B. Triumvirates

1. 1st- Julius Caesar, Crassius, Pompey
2. Civil War- won by Caesar (assassinated)
3. 2nd- Octavian, Antony, Lepidus
4. Civil War- won by Octavian (named Emperor Augustus Caesar)

Roman Empire:

- A. Augustus Caesar (27 BC – 14 CE) expands into Carthage, Spain, Gaul, Syria, Palestine, Egypt
- B. Trajan (P.R.) expands into Dacia (Romania), Mesopotamia, Sinai.
- C. Hadrian's wall, self-rule (federalism), codified Roman Law
- D. Early Emperors (from Octavian's family) Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius & Nero. (14 – 180)
- E. Five good emperors of the Pax Romana (p. 161) Nerva (96-98), Trajan (98-117), Hadrian (117-138), Antonius Pius (138-161), Marcus Aurelius (161-180)

F. Roman Law

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twelve Tables adopted 450 BC (simple farming-based laws – applied only to citizens) 2. Expansion necessitates Law of Nations – applied to Romans and non-Romans. Romans believed these based on natural law (reason). Standards of justice included innocent until proven guilty and impartial judging. <p><u>Fall of Roman Empire:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Marcus Aurelius dies (180), conflict and confusion follows B. From 235 to 284, throne held by whoever had power to take it (22 emperors) C. Also invasions by Persians, Germanic tribes into Balkans, Gaul, Spain D. Economic problems inc. destroyed crops, lack of labor due to plague. E. Diocletian (284-305) and Constantine (306-337) reform into Late Roman Empire w/ new govt. structure, rigid social/economic system, and religion (Christian) F. Divided into 4 parts, each w/ a ruler Enlarged army, civil service drained finances G. Constantine builds new capital in Byzantium VII Invasions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Huns move into Eastern Europe, forcing out Visigoths B. Visigoths move south and west, become allies, then revolt & defeat Romans (378) C. Vandals invade southern Spain & N. Africa D. Western emperor Romulus Augustus deposed by Germanic tribes in 476 (end of the western empire)
<p>2a, 15b, 16b, 19ab, 20abc</p>	<p>Eastern and Western Christendom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Western Empire becomes split Germanic states <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. England <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5th Century <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Angles/Saxons control England b. Many small kingdoms 2. 9th Century <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. England united under Alfred the Great 3. Norman Conquest <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. William the Conqueror defeats King Harold @ Battle of Hastings (1066) 4. Magna Carta (1215) – feudal contract limiting power of king 5. First Parliament levied taxes and enforced laws B. France <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charlemagne sought to restore Roman Empire (largest since), stressed education, used bureaucracy 2. Phillip II goes to war w/England, expands power of French monarchy 3. Phillip IV organizes Estates-General C. Holy Roman Empire <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Otto I (Saxon king) sought to restore Roman Empire 2. Fought with Popes, couldn't gain complete control of Italy 3. German Lords seize power while HRE is fighting in Italy preventing German, Italian unification

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. Russia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settled by Slavs and Swedish Vikings 2. Overrun by Mongols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alexander Nevsky stops German invasion, rewarded by Mongols w/title of Grand Prince b. Descendants become rulers of Russia II. Eastern Roman Empire remains somewhat intact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Centered in Constantinople B. Emperor Justinian crowned (527) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set out to restore Roman Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. By 552, had conquered Italy, parts of Spain, North Africa, Asia Minor, Palestine and Syria 2. Codified and simplified Roman Law as <i>The Body of Civil Laws</i> C. Justinian and others mistakenly believed that they carried on Roman Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Justinian dies (565), most conquered lands lost in only 3 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Armies spread thin defending vast territory b. Treasury empty c. Plague forced population decline d. Frontiers (borderlands) not secure 2. Language changed from Latin back to Greek 3. Christian Church also centered in Constantinople (later Eastern Orthodox), did not acknowledge Rome or Pope. 4. Islamic forces defeat army at Yarmuk (636); Syria & Palestine lost 5. Balkans controlled 6. Macedonian Kings rule (867-1081) 7. Byzantine Empire Ends (1453)
<p>1ac, 6b, 7a, 23c,</p>	<p>Meso/South America</p>
<p>1ac, 6a, 19b</p>	<p>Ancient Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><u>BIG IDEA:</u></p> <p>Define the geographical, political, religious, and social characteristics of Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><u>BRIEF OUTLINE:</u></p> <p>Q1: What are the geographical features of Sub-Saharan Africa?</p> <p>Q2: What are the political structures of Sub-Saharan Africa?</p> <p>Q3: What are the religious characteristics of Sub-Saharan Africa?</p> <p>Q4: What are the social characteristics of Sub-Saharan Africa?</p>

	<p><u>CONTENT:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sahara Desert – desert is 40% of continent ■ Tropical rainforests 5% of continent ■ 2nd largest continent ■ few harbors or ports ■ rivers hard to navigate ■ farmland and grassland – much herding and farming – 40% of continent 2. Political structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ tribal system ■ leaders ■ Mansa Musa – Mali leader who brought in Arab scholars ■ Timbuktu – Capital city of Mali ■ Asoka ■ Aksum, Kush – early empires 3. Social characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nomadic hunter gatherers ■ Tribal clans – extended family ■ Griots – story tellers ■ Stele – built to boast of achievements of Aksum 4. Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ polytheism ■ ancestor worship ■ animism
<p>1ab, 6c, 22a,19ab</p>	<p>Early Asia</p> <p><u>China's Unrest:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 220 until 581 China was in chaos (Fall of Han Dynasty/Civil unrest/war) • In 581 Sui Dynasty established and lasted until 618 • Sui Dynasty Contributions: Built Grand Canal to connect Yangtze and Yellow Rivers • Emperor Sui Yangdi murdered due in part to his cruel nature/national economic collapse/military failures • Tang Dynasty comes to power (618-907) • Tang Dynasty Contributions: restored civil service, controlled Tibet, traded with Southeast Asia • Song Dynasty rose to power in 960 (and lasted until 1279) • Main Song contributions: lost Tibet, lost China to Mongol Invasions • China was no where near the peak of its power during this time period of division and unrest <p><u>Mongol Empire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongols were a group of nomadic peoples who lived in loosely aligned clans in present day Mongolia • These nomadic people were expert horsemen and warriors • Mongols would create during the 13th and 14th centuries the largest contiguous empire in the world, stretching from the Danube River to the Sea of Japan, the Arctic Ocean to the Persian Gulf/South China Sea

Genghis Khan:

- Born in the 1160s Temujin was the son of a minor Mongol chief
- When Temujin was 12 years old his father was murdered and he and his mother/other siblings were forced to live on their own
- Temujin eventually murdered his half brother and took control of his clan
- Eventually Temujin would be elected as single ruler of the Mongolian clans and be given the title Genghis Kahn
- With his election as Genghis Kahn (strong ruler) in 1206 Genghis Kahn established a pattern of conquest for himself and the Mongolian peoples
- Khan's troops would go and conquer much of central Asia, northern China, and parts of the Persian Empire
- Khan established his capita city at Karakorum and created a vast conquering army which would continue to wage war even after his death
- Khan died in 1227 and as per his wishes was buried in an unmarked grave

Genghis Khan's Legacy:

- Khan's uniting of the Mongolian tribes and vast conquering of central Asia left a massive well trained army available for use
- With his death Khan's empire was set up into a series of Khanates each ruled by one of his sons
- Mongols would go on to attack and conquer
- Persia in 1231
- Abbasids at Baghdad in 1258
- Mongols would go on to attack China under the Song dynasty in the 1260s

Kublai Khan:

- Grandson of Genghis Khan, Kublai would complete the conquest of Song China and establish himself and his family as emperors of China under the Yuan Dynasty
- Kublai founded capital city in present day Beijing
- Chinese Emperor who met and was wrote about by Italian Marco Polo
- Under Kublai's leadership Mongol armies would conquer China, send troops into Vietnam, and try to conquer the islands of Japan.
- Mongols would rule China until 1368 as the Yuan Dynasty until overthrown by the Ming Dynasty

Early Japan

Geography:

- Japan is a chain of Islands off the western coast of Asia
- Japan's isolation due to its geography led to a unique culture preserved from outside influence
- Due to this isolation Japan's people view themselves as both unique and separate from the rest of Asia

Government:

- Originally the Japanese people were divided into small clans, but eventually one ruler took over these clans as a national Japanese leader.
- Japanese rulers looked to China to gain an understanding of centralized government. Over time these leaders sent representatives who brought back the Chinese system of government which was transferred to Japan.
- Japan become ruled by an Emperor from the Yamato clan who took the deified title "son of heaven"
- Japanese clans still held some power and eventually the emperor become leader in name only.

- Japan at this time period fell into a system similar to European Feudalism with local lords having most of the power due to their control of the Samurai
- Samurai, “those who serve”, were similar to European knights. These warriors followed the code of bushido “the way of the warrior”, and protected the life and property of the lord they serve.
- During the 12th century one local lord, Minamoto Yoritomo defeated several rivals and set himself up as *shogun* (general). The emperor remained in power but only in name only. The shogunate was actually ruled by the shogun (Yoritomo lasted from 1192 to 1333).
- Several times the shogunate was overthrown by a new family only for them to continue in power.
- During this shogunate (1291) the Mongol Empire (China) under the rule of Kublai Khan attempted to invade the Japanese islands, only to have their major naval force destroyed by a typhoon.
- Khan’s force of almost 150,000 men was erased by an act of nature the Japanese people took to be divine. This “divine wind” was given the name *kamikaze*.

Religion:

- Shinto (“the Sacred Way” or “the way of the Gods”) is practiced as a major religion in Japan.
- This religion practices that kami, or spirits, reside in everything (trees, rivers, etc.). These spirits as well as the spirits of ancestors are found in the world according to Shinto.
- As well in the Shinto religion the emperor become a deity along with the Japanese homeland/people being sacred.
- According to the Shinto tradition the Japanese Emperor was descended from the Sun goddess, Amaterasu.
- Chinese monks would bring Buddhism to Japan in the 6th century A.D./C.E.

India:

Government:

- India has throughout its history been scene of many foreign invasions and internal divisions.
- Recall Aryan division of the native peoples of India (Caste System)
- Persian and Macedonian (Alexander the Great) invasions into northwestern India
- After Alexander the Great’s brief stay in India several major dynasties/empires rose on the subcontinent
- Indian History through this time period is one of strong emperors followed by disunity followed by new empires

Mauryan Dynasty

- Chandragupta Maurya (ruled from 324 to 301 B.C./B.C.E.)
- Chandragupta drove out foreigners from India including those left behind by Alexander the Great
- Under Chandragupta the empire was divided into provinces which were each ruled by a governor upon their appointment by the emperor
- The Mauryan Empire continued under the reign of Asoka (grandson of Chandragupta). Asoka is considered to be India’s greatest emperor and known for his kindness.
- Asoka conquered much of Modern India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and some

parts of Afghanistan

- Asoka converted to the teachings of Buddha and used Buddhist teachings to guide his rule.
- During Asoka's rule India flourished through India's location along major trade routes (Silk Road, etc)
- Mauryan Empire dissolved when last Emperor was killed in 183 B.C./B.C.E.
- India fell into disarray

India under the Guptas:

- 320 A.D. India once again was brought out of political disunity by a prince named Chandragupta (no relation to previous emperor)
- Kingdom of the Guptas rose to take over much of northern India and during this time period the arts flourished
- Gupta Kings gained great revenues from trade and pilgrimages to holy sites within their kingdom
- Outside forces such as invasions by Huns helped spell the demise of the Gupta kingdom

Islam and India:

- After the fall of the Gupta kingdom both political and religious ideals were declining in India
- In the early 8th century Islam found its way to the northwestern border of India and soon spread rapidly throughout the subcontinent
- A powerful Muslim state known as the Sultanate of Delhi ruled much of India with only portions of the continent still under the rule of Hindus
- The introduction of Islam to India would lead to divisions between it and Hinduism which still is felt in India to this day

Southeast Asia:

- Southeast Asia is home to many different peoples and religions
- Vietnam was conquered by China in 111 B.C./B.C.E. but eventually gained their freedom, adopted Confuciusm/Chinese governmental systems and created an empire known as Dai Viet (Great Viet) headed by an emperor
- Angkor was a nation that is located mostly in modern day Cambodia. The Angkor nation was created when Jayavarman united the Khmer people. Under the Angkor kingdom the temples of Angkor Wat was created
- Other nations such as Thailand(Siam), Burma started to gain their cultural identity during this time period
- Islam as in India influenced the peoples of Southeast Asia with the Malay Peninsula converting to Islam. This region would become part of the Sultanate of Melaka
- Southeast Asian economies were based either on agriculture or trade and many nations were led by aristocrats
- The peoples of Southeast Asia are diverse and unique as is shown not only by their different religions but also their unique cultures some of which borrow heavily from others.

19ab,23b

Major Religions of the World

BIG IDEA:

Identify, describe, and explain the major world religions and be able to compare characteristics and effects of the religions on societies then and now.

BRIEF OUTLINE:

Q1: What are the major religions of the world?

A1: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism

Q2: When and where did each emerge?

Q3: How did the ideas spread?

Q4: What has been the impact of these religions upon the modern world?

CONTENT:

1. Hinduism

- emerged in India
- polytheistic – many gods that manifest different aspects of one Supreme Being
- reincarnation – rebirth after death, based upon karma (merits of soul's good and evil in life. Those who lived well are reborn as higher caste, those who did not are reborn as lower caste or an animal.
- Cows and other animals are sacred to Hindus.
- Ganges River is sacred to Hindus.
- Caste system – status in life determined at birth. Everyone is a part of a different caste, which determines one's religious, economic, and social position.
- The Vedas – religious text
- Not a missionary faith
- Major religion of India

2. Buddhism

- founded in India by an Indian prince, Siddhartha Gautama, AKA the Buddha (the Enlightened One)
- Eightfold Path – surrender attachments to material things, meditate, and respect all living things
- Nirvana – ultimate goal – state of absolute peace and happiness
- Major religion in Asia
- Dalai Lama

3. Confucianism

- founded in China
- The Analects
- ancestor worship
- philosophy based upon respect for traditional ways, meeting social obligations, and respect for family

	<p>4. <u>Judaism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ began in Middle East ■ monotheistic -- Yahweh ■ Sacred Book – Torah ■ Chosen People – God chose them and set them apart for a special purpose ■ Not a missionary faith ■ Christianity grows out of Judaism ■ Small numbers – major faith in Israel <p>5. <u>Christianity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ began in Middle East about 2000 years ago ■ based upon life and teachings of Jesus Christ ■ monotheistic ■ Bible – sacred book of Christians. It consists of the Old Testament (Jewish Scriptures – Torah) and the New Testament (Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Acts of the Apostles, letters of St. Paul (Saul of Tarsus), letters of other apostles, Revelation of St. John). ■ Spread through missionary journeys and preaching ■ Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, Protestantism ■ Major religion of the West – growing in Africa. Major leaders include the Pope (Roman Catholicism) <p>6. <u>Islam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ monotheistic ■ founded by Muhammad following a vision outside of the Arabian city of Mecca (Makkah) in 610 ■ fled to Medina (Maddinah) in 622 – hijrah – start of Muslim calendar ■ Qu’ran (Koran) – Muslim scriptures – visions of Muhammad – becomes basis for Muslim legal system (sharia). ■ Five Pillars of Islam – Profession of faith, prayer, charity, fasting, pilgrimage (haj). ■ Jihad -- holy war – Muslims recaptures Mecca in 630. Becomes precedent for later followers of Islam, as Islam spreads through conquest over the following centuries. ■ After death of Muhammad, Islam was led by a succession of caliphs, who lived a lavish lifestyle in their royal courts. ■ Shi’ism, Sunni Islam ■ Conflicts with other religions and societies
<p>1ab, 1d, 3abc, 15b, 16ab</p>	<p>Middle Ages</p> <p>III. Decline and Fall of Rome</p> <p>A. Roman Empire attacked by a series of Germanic invaders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visigoths revolt (378), sack Rome (410) 2. Vandals cross into Italy, sack Rome (455) 3. Rome abandons Britain to Angles/Saxons 4. Franks 5. Ostrogoths <p>B. Romulus Augustus deposed by Germanic army (476)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IV. Rise of Muslim Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Islam founded in Mecca (610) B. Spreads through Jihad, Muslim traders V. The Crusades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Muslim Empire expands, reaches Byzantine Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emperor Alexius I asks European Kings for help b. Pope Urban II encourages support, crusade to 'rid the Holy Land of Islam' c. 4 major crusades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Crusaders take Jerusalem (1099), hold until 1187 ii. 2nd crusade fails iii. 3rd crusade fails, does establish pilgrimage rights iv. 4th crusade, crusaders sack Constantinople d. Effects of crusades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increased trade, cultural exchange ii. Increased power of Popes, church VI. Feudalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Political & Social system based on feudal contract. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manorial System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lords offer land & protection ii. Vassals (knights) offer military and economic support iii. Serfs support vassals through agricultural labor b. Catholic Church dominates manor life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Masses illiterate, depend on priests for scripture knowledge VII. The Black Death <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Bubonic Plague spreads throughout Europe, kills half of population B. Spread by fleas on rats (unknown); rats stow in cargo holds on ships (trade restored) C. Spread blamed on Jews (Anti-Semitism)
--	---

Third 6 Weeks: TEKS	<u>Topics</u>
1a, 1bcd, 2ab, 4ab, 5ab, 7a, 19ab	Renaissance
1a, 1bcd, 2ab, 4ab, 5ab, 7a, 19ab	Reformation

1a, 1bcd, 2ab, 4ab,
5ab, 7a, 19ab

Age of Exploration

Skills

Identify and locate the 4 oceans
Identify and locate the 7 continents
Timeline of Explorers

Reasons for Exploration

Profit from spice trade
Adventure
Land
Religion
National Pride/Power
Mercantilism

Technology

Better mapmaking
Caravel
Triangle Sail
Compass
Sextant

Portugal

Prince Henry – School for Navigators
Diaz – Rounded tip of Africa
Da Gama – first to reach India by an all water route
Portugal setup trading company in India
Dutch takeover of India

Spain

Looks to Westward Route
Christopher Columbus discovers Hispaniola
Columbus makes 4 voyages
Colonization of America – changes culture
Amerigo Vespucci voyage - mapmaker names new continent America
Magellan sails around world

European Colonization

Spanish Settlements
- Mexico
- Southwest United States

English Settlement
- Jamestown
- New England

Plymouth – 1620

Mayflower Compact – agreement to majority rule

Consequences of Exploration

Columbian Exchange
Trade Triangle
Cultural Changes

Exploration and Columbian Exchange

The student will be able to describe, identify, analyze, and interpret the political, economical, social, and geographical significance of global exploration and the Columbian Exchange.

VOCABULARY: push/ pull factor, Triangle Trade, mercantilism, import, export, conquistador, Columbian Exchange, Columbus, Magellan, Atlantic Slave Trade, Hernan Cortes, John Cabot, Atlantic Slave Trade, Vasco de Gama, Montezuma II, French and Indian War

CONTENT:

Reasons for Exploration

1. gold
2. missionary spirit
3. curiosity

Spanish Conquests in Americas

1. Columbus set sail on the Atlantic Ocean
2. Goals of Spanish in Americas (establish empires-colonize)

Competing Claims in America

1. French and Indian War
2. Spanish, Dutch, British –East India Company(its significance and role), Portugese, French

Effects of European Exploration

1. increase in European influence
2. increased dependence on foreign labor in the Americas
3. decrease in number of native American population

Slavery and the Atlantic Slave Trade

1. Triangular Trade(1451-1870)

The Transatlantic trading network along which slaves and goods were carried between Africa, England, Europe, and West Indies.

- ##### **2. Goods imported and exported—North America(cotton and tobacco), Europe(exported manufactured goods), Indies(spices)**

Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

Mercantilism is an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought.

Introduction of foods, culture, and disease to/ from the Americas, Africa, and Europe---corn and potatoes, livestock, and the spread of disease(to natives in colonies).

<p>1ab, 4ab, 7ab, 15abcd</p>	<p><u>Absolutism</u> Reason for Development Theory of Divine Right Examples : Phillip II, Elizabeth I, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great</p> <p>Religious Wars Catholics versus Protestants in the Holy Roman Empire Peace of Westphalia ends Conflict</p> <p>England Stuart Kings exercise “divine right” power English Civil War results in overthrow of Monarchy Oliver Cromwell – Rules as military commonwealth Parliament restores Monarchy – Charles II, James II Glorious Revolution – Parliament invites William and Mary to rule England, they must sign a Bill of Rights</p> <p>Louis XIV Becomes the model monarch of Europe Strengthens absolute monarchy in France Limits rights of religious dissenters</p> <p>Frederick William of Russia Builds strong army</p> <p>Ivan IV First Russian to take title of Caesar</p> <p>Peter the Great Westernized Russia</p> <p><i>Results</i> Constitutional Monarchy in England Scientific Revolution Enlightenment American Revolution French Revolution</p>
<p>1ab, 4ab, 7ab, 8abc, 15abcd, 16a, 17a</p>	<p>Constitutional Monarchy</p>
<p>1a, 1bc, 8a, 23abde, 24c</p>	<p>Scientific Revolution Changes in attitudes – People begin to question old beliefs Church loses unquestioned authority over people Technology – telescope, microscope Scientific Method was encouraged Francis Bacon encouraged scientist to use scientific method</p>

- 1). British Acts and Colonial Responses breed conflict
 - a. Writs of Assistance (General search warrant); challenged in Massachusetts Supreme Court- lost case.
 - b Sugar Act (tax hike on sugar) was protested by colonial legislatures- no effect
 - c.. Stamp Act (tax on printed paper and documents) led to crisis in 1765- Protests by legislatures, mob violence and formation of Sons of Liberty (Samuel Adams)
 - d. Townsend Duties (tax on virtually all imports) boycotts and Boston Massacre
 - e.. Tea Act (tax on tea) Boston Tea Party
 - f,. Intolerable Acts punished Boston over Boston Tea Party- First Continental Congress

- 2) By 1775, colonies are ready to rebel while King George III becomes intolerant of colonial resistance to royal authority.
 - a. Formation of militias
 - b. Paul Revere rides to warn Minutemen of British attempts to seize arsenal at Concord
 - c. Battles of Lexington & Concord

- 3). Second Continental Congress
 - a. Establishes Continental Army
 - i. George Washington
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - i. Thomas Jefferson
 - ii. Unalienable Rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness
 - iii. Colonists have a right to establish a new government to protect their rights
 1. Consistent with John Locke's Second Treatise on Civil Government
 - iv. John Adams and Benjamin Franklin also part of the Declaration Committee

- 4). Life during the American Revolution
 - a. Common Sense
 - i. Thomas Paine
 - ii. Denounces King George
 - iii. Urges Colonists to Unite
 - iv. 100,000 copies printed in first few months (under 3 million Americans)
 - b. Women in the War
 - i. Betsy Ross
 - ii. Abigail Adams- urges husband to “remember the ladies”
 - iii. Women don't receive the right to vote or own property at the end of the war
 - c. Loyalists
 - i. About 20% of colonists remain loyal to Crown
 - ii. Persecuted, threatened with Death
 - iii. 100,000 flee to Canada

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5). Victory for the Americans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Battle of Yorktown (1781)- Cornwallis surrenders to Washington, October 19th, 1781, ending military action. b. Treaty of Paris (1783)—US recognized as independent – western border is Mississippi River. 6. Formation of American Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Articles of Confederation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Weak central government ii. national govt. cannot impose taxes on states b. Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constitutional Convention- 1787 ii. Federalism iii. Constitution Ratified 1788, goes into effect in 1789. Federalist papers- John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison
<p>1ab, 1d, 8abc, 15c, 17ab</p>	<p>French Revolution</p> <p>BIG IDEA: The French Revolution removed feudal restrictions from French society, creating a modern capitalist economy. It stood for democratic government and social equality, shifting power from the king & nobility to the bourgeois class. It served as a model for citizens of other countries seeking political change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1)The Old Regime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Three Estates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First Estate - clergy ii. Second Estate- nobility iii. Third Estate- commoners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bourgeoisie (middle class) were most influential 2) Revolution begins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Estates General meets over taxes—1789 b. Estates General declares itself to be National Assembly c. Bastille stormed on July 22, 1789 when King Louis threatens to break up National Assembly- King backs down d. Declaration of the Rights of Man—August 1789 Government rests on the consent of the people, not the divine right of kings. e. “Liberty, Equality & Fraternity” 3) Revolution becomes radical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. War with other European states let radicals gain control of government b. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette executed- children die in prison. c. New French Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Committee of Public Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximillien Robespierre 2. Reign of Terror

	<p>4) Napoleon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coup d'tat- becomes dictator in 1799 b. Sells Louisiana to US- 1803 c. Code Napoleon- codification of French Law d. Conquers most of Western Europe e. Invades Russia in 1812- defeated in 1814 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. "General Winter" f. Exiled to Island of Elba g. "Hundred Days"- 1815 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Napoleon Attempts to re-take throne ii. Defeated at Waterloo iii. Exiled to St. Helena (island in middle of Atlantic) <p>5) Congress of Vienna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restores pre-war European system b. Prince Metternich of Austria seeks to establish balance of power
	<p>Compare French and American Revolutions</p>
<p>1bd, 7a, 8abc</p>	<p>Napoleon's Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Europe- Napoleonic Wars -America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Louisiana ii. Haiti
<p>1abc, 2b, 14a, 24a, 25a, 26c</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution 1750-1900</p> <p>THE BIG IDEA: The Industrial Revolution refers to the shift from agricultural production to industrial production that originated in Great Britain and spread to the United States and much of Europe.</p> <p>CAUSES: Development of steam powered machinery Factory System</p> <p><u>Steam Engine</u>-invented by James Watts 1769 -a power to drive many machines at once -the start of factories</p> <p><u>Steam Ship</u>-invented by Robert Fulton -allowed for faster trade</p>

	<p>EFFECTS: Rapid Growth of Cities Urbanization-population shifting from rural to urban areas Increased Global Trade Working Conditions-poor, unsafe, low pay Growth of railroads (1830's movement of goods) Entrepreneurs invested in factories and ultimately became wealthy</p> <p>INVENTORS/SCIENTISTS: Paul and Marie Curie-discovered radium (radio active materials) Thomas Edison-light bulb/phonograph Louis Pasteur-pasteurization (making milk suitable to drink)</p>
<p>1abc, 2b, 8d, 14abc, 24a, 25ac, 26c</p>	<p>Reaction to Industrialization Marxism and Communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat ii. workers are exploited by capitalist oppressors <p>Revolution necessary to liberate workers, who must unite Will establish "dictatorship of the proletariat" in which all means of production are owned in common. State will wither away "From each according to his ability; to each according to his need."</p>
<p>1b, 8bd, 14abc</p>	<p>Reform Movements</p>
<p>1b, 2a, 7b, 8abc, 11ab</p>	<p>Revolutions</p> <p>Revolutions of 1848</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of French King & replacement with Democracy Soon turns to strong ruler- Louis Napoleon (nephew of Napoleon B.) Declares himself Emperor Napoleon III in 1852 Hungary Czechoslovakia Austria- Metternich resigns
<p>1a, 2a, 8abc, 11ab, 8.17b</p>	<p>U.S. Civil War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Characteristics of the North & South North: factories, larger population, trade and shipping South: agriculture, plantations, crops such as tobacco and cotton 2. Issues that Divided Nation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Slavery- the south relied on labor for economic reasons b. States Rights- individual states' right to ignore Federal laws (NULLIFICATION) Western Expansion & Representation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Great Compromise ii. Missouri Compromise iii. Dred Scott Decision iv. Compromise of 1850 <p>3. Causes of the Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. US split on slavery issue & western expansion b. States right to ignore federal law they didn't agree with c. Economic Reasons <p>4. Important individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abraham Lincoln- US President during the Civil War b. U.S. Grant – General of the Union Army (North) c. Robert E. Lee- General of Confederate Army (South) d. Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederacy e. John Wilkes Booth- assassin of Lincoln f. Frederick Douglass- runaway slave who became leading voice for abolitionist cause g. Harriett Tubman- abolitionist heroine of the Underground Railroad h. Harriet Beecher Stowe- her novel Uncle Tom's Cabin became influential to Abolitionist cause by depicting the horrors of slavery i. William Lloyd Garrison- founder/editor of Abolitionist Newspaper "The Liberator" <p>5. Significant Events of the Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fort Sumter b. Gettysburg Address c. Emancipation Proclamation d. Confederate Surrender at Appomattox e. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln <p>6. Effects of the War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthened power of Federal Government b. Unified nation c. Devastated Southern Economy d. Migration of African Americans North seeking new life & jobs e. Jim Crow Laws maintain system of discrimination <p>Reconstruction of the South Reconstruction Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 13th- freed slaves ii. 14th- granted citizenship to ex-slaves iii. 15th-granted African American males the right to vote
<p>6c, 7b, 11b, 12b</p>	<p>Nationalism and Imperialism</p> <p>1. Nationalism encouraged by French Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nationalism- a belief that each ethnic group is entitled to own government and homeland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ethnicity ii. Language iii. Culture iv. History v. Religion vi. Territory b. Government based upon the will of the People

	<p>2. Conservatives, Liberals & Radicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conservatives- argued for protecting traditional monarchies b. Liberals- support establishment of parliaments elected by educated and landowners c. Radicals- support democracy giving vote to all people <p>3. Unification of Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Count Cavour of Kingdom of Piedmont drives out Austria from Northern Italy: Annexes (takes over) most of north & central Italy. b. Guiseppe garibaldi overthrows King of Naples; unites with Piedmont. c. Most of Italy united by 1860- Venice and Papal territory around Rome added by 1870. <p>4. Unification of Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prussian Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck achieves German Unification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. "blood and iron" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomacy and military Conquest ii. Completed by 1871 iii. Prussian king becomes Kaiser (Emperor)
<p>1abcd, 2a, 7b, 9a, 10a</p>	<p>Alliance System and World War I</p> <p>THE BIG IDEA- Alliance system caused WW1 to progress from a regional conflict to a major worldwide event. Industrial revolution technology changed the way future wars would be fought.</p> <p>1) Nationalism- pride in one's people- increased tension as it spread from Europe to the colonial empires across the globe. Countries were compelled to form protective alliances to safeguard against rivals.</p> <p>2) Secret Alliances & Arms race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TRIPLE ALLIANCE- Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary b. TRIPLE ENTENTE- England, France & Russia c. Militarism- European nations were aggressively preparing for war by building large armies & creating new weapons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. consequence of industrialization <p>3) THE SPARK- Serbia wanted Austro-Hungarian land so all Serbs (nationalism) could live under one Flag. A-H refused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand went to Sarajevo, a Serbian part of his Empire (Bosnia), and was assassinated by Gravilo Princip, a member of the Black hand Revolutionary Group. b. Austria made sure Germany would back them before they attacked Serbia, whom they blamed for the Assasination. c. Russia agreed to help Serbia, with whom they had an Alliance.

	<p>d. Germany attacked France (Russia's Ally) and Russia, as its military Schlieffen Plan required- a 2 front war strategy (Eastern & Western Front)</p> <p>e. England got pulled in by its alliances to France and Russia. Colonies from around the world were also required to participate as their colonial motherlands demanded.</p> <p>4) With governments seizing control of economies in order to wage complete war, life on the home front became difficult due to shortages of consumer goods.</p> <p>Propaganda was widely used (posters, radio ads, speeches) to drum up support for the war effort on both sides.</p> <p>5) NEW FACE of WARFARE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trench warfare- stretching across N & E France- old style Generals send thousands of troops b. Machine guns widely used for first time created havoc in the trenches c. Airplanes used for scouting & bombing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ariel dog fights ii. Guns required timers to avoid shooting propellers d. Tanks were introduced but not very effective e. U-Boats- (submarines) used by Germans to attack anything heading to England <p>6. US DRAWN INTO THE WAR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Germany was warned by US against using U-Boats against civilian ships <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Germany agreed but resumed attacking anything heading for England ii. England wouldn't surrender b. Lusitania- a British passenger ship carrying many American citizens, was sunk by Germany. Germany had issued a warning US to keep its citizens off Br. ships c. Zimmerman Note (Telegram)- Germany attempted to draw Mexico into the Conflict <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promised to help return lands Mexico lost to the US ii. Message was intercepted by the British & given to the US. iii. America entered the war against Germany c. Russia- large but technologically inferior <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dropped out of the war after Bolshevik takeover to take care of Domestic Issues ii. US entry is crucial at that time because it brought fresh soldiers & new supplies and led to victory over the German-led enemy
--	---

<p>Fifth 6 Weeks: TEKS</p>	<p><u>Topics</u></p>
<p>1abc, 2a, 7b, 9a, 10a, 14ab</p>	<p>Russia in WWI and Russian Revolution</p> <p>Big Idea: The Russian Revolution changed the shape of WWI and world history. Russia was driven by internal forces to drop out of the war and became engaged in a civil war.</p> <p>Causes and Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absent absolute monarch Czar Nicholas II • wife Alexandra left in charge, influenced by Rasputin

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technology inferior to rest of Europe • The March Revolution (1917) begins as bread strike • Workers strike, shutting down economy • Czar commands troops to break up strike violently • Czar forced to resign due to lack of popularity • New government decides to stay in WWI, loses support • Lenin returns and rises to power as leader of Bolsheviks • Lenin promised redistribution of wealth and land, and removal from WWI • Lenin seizes power in October, 1917 • Russia drops out of WWI (Treaty of Brest Litovsk) • Civil war breaks out in Russia • Red (Communist) Army defeats White (Monarchist) Army despite help from WWI allies • Red army was organized, supplied, and had with one goal • White army was disorganized and not united in goals <p>Glossary Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism: Complete government control of economy • Rasputin: Mystic who influenced Tsarina • Bolsheviks: Communist supporters • Lenin: Exiled communist leader who comes back to Russia and leads Bolsheviks to power/founds the U.S.S.R. • Soviets: Worker Council
	<p>Compare Russian Revolution to American and French Revolutions</p>
<p>1abc, 2a, 7b, 9ab</p>	<p>End of World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armistice: November 11, 1918 war officially ends • After the war ended, most Germans thought it would all be quickly forgotten, so they were unprepared for the demands of the Treaty of Versailles. • Wilson's Fourteen Points calls for self-determination, a League of Nations (precursor to UN) and war reparations. • French and British respond to war with extreme bitterness, to the shock of the Germans, and make unrealistic demands on Germany. The US Congress refused to ratify Treaty of Versailles, preferring to return US to traditional isolationist roll. • Treaty of Versailles included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German military is abolished except for a small force to maintain domestic order. • Germany forced to pay for damages caused by the war • Map of Europe was redrawn • Germany had no choice but to agree to the terms in the treaty because they were blamed for the war they didn't even start.

	<p>Legacy of WWI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worldwide depression • Mechanized warfare • Increased government control in times of conflict • Complete mobilization of resources for “Total Warfare” expected • Mandates (controlling interest) in colonial regions sets up demand for independence • Present day unrest in Middle East region
<p>1bd, 9a, 10a</p>	<p>World Wide Economics</p>
<p>1bcd, 8abcd, 9ab, 10a, 22c, 25efg</p>	<p>Rise of Fascism and Nazism</p> <p>Big Idea: Causes and of Totalitarianism during the early twentieth century.</p> <p>Totalitarianism in Russia Russian Revolution – 1917 Bolsheviks stage coup Vladimir Lenin seizes power Stalin secedes Lenin in 1924 and implements Marxist ideas</p> <p>Effects of WWI leads to rise of Totalitarianism in Italy, Germany, and China Economic hardships Failure of Democratic governments to respond to hardships Fear of Socialism/Communism in upper and middle classes</p> <p><u>Totalitarianism:</u> is a government that aims to control the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural lives of its citizens.</p> <p><u>Fascism:</u> a political philosophy which glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing the need for a strong central government led by a dictator.</p> <p><u>Benito Mussolini in Italy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerged among the chaos that ensued after WWI – industrial and agricultural strikes. • Launched attack against Socialist supporters • Exhibited strong sense of nationalism (Wanted Italy to be reborn as new Roman Empire) and gained strong support <p><u>Hitler and Nazism in Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weimar Republic • Hitler joins National Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazis) • Hitler’s beliefs include extreme nationalism, racism including anti-Semitism, and an understanding of the effectiveness of propaganda. • Hitler spreads reach of Nazi party • Through democratic process Hitler comes to power as Chancellor • Enabling Act effectively gave him sole power of Germany

1bd, 6c, 9ab, 10a,
18cd, 24b, 25h, 27a

World War II in Europe

- Hitler in 1936 sends troops into the Rhineland, a demilitarized zone of Germany
- European powers try policy of appeasement, they believed that conceding to reasonable demands would leave Germany content
- Germany attains allies in Italy with Mussolini and Japan
- Hitler pushes more demands certain that the west was too weak to fight
- Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact

- Hitler begins blitzkrieg, takes control of France and large parts of Europe
- America follows policy of isolationism (FDR) but helps Britain (Lend-Lease)
- Hitler fumbles in Russia in winter
- England and Germany do battle in the air (Battle of Britain), Churchill an anti-Nazi hardliner promises Victory to England

World War II in Pacific

- Attack on Pearl Harbor provokes U.S. into joining war effort
- Fighting took place mostly on Pacific islands, an invasion of Japan would have meant catastrophic losses for U.S.
- After Germany fell in 1945, the U.S. turned its full resources towards fighting Japan
- August 1945, the U.S. began the atomic age by dropping bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which effectively ended WWII
- MacArthur, a U.S. General, was put in charge of rebuilding Japan, he implemented policies that made Japan less imperialistic and less aggressive

Holocaust

- The Holocaust was a genocide – the extermination of an entire people
- Hitler was extremely racist, especially against Jews – anti-Semitism
- Hitler developed the Final Solution – his plan for extermination of the Jews
- Jews were deported to concentration camps across Germany, Austria, Poland via cattle cars
- Approximately 6 million Jews died in these camps before allied forces could liberate them.

Nuremberg Trials:

- An international court established to prosecute the atrocities of the Holocaust
- Many Nazi leaders were convicted of “crimes against humanity”
- The atrocities were revealed to the world:
 1. Mass Murder
 2. Medical experiments
 3. Forced labor
 4. Inhuman conditions - starvation

Sixth 6 Weeks: TEKS	<u>Topics</u>
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab,12bc, 14c, 15d 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Cold War THE BIG IDEA: The Cold War: At the end of WWII Russia dominated Eastern European Countries trying to expand Communism. The United States resisted this expansion. Since shortly after the war both sides had “the bomb” times were very tense. The Cold War was aggressive opposition, but with no escalation to a “hot war,” but the forcing of a point, threatening the use of atomic weapons “Brinkmanship” was commonly used. Winston Churchill describes the “Iron Curtain” that drops across Europe, segregating the communistic countries. The fight led by the U.S. is to stop this expansion.</p> <p>It was called the COLD WAR because the two Major Superpowers never fought each other directly on the battlefield, but their influence was exerted in strategically important regions around the world. America continues to deal with intended as well as unintended current issues that have roots tied to the Cold war</p> <p>1) Arms Race led to increased spending between the US & USSR, especially between 1950 -1960</p> <p>2) Ideological & Economic Differences Capitalism- private citizens control government activities Communism- private citizens control economic activities Containment- US seeks to control/prevent the spread of communism</p> <p>3) Terms: <u>a. Truman Doctrine:</u> In 1947 President Truman issued an official position that the U.S. would aid any country, anywhere in the world that was fighting the expansion of communism.</p> <p><u>b. Marshall Plan:</u> This was the idea of George Marshall that provided the needed support to rebuild Europe after WWII.</p> <p><u>c. NATO:</u> This is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which aligned countries of Northern and Western Europe with the U.S. to stop the expansion of Communism.</p> <p><u>d. Berlin Air Lift:</u> When Russia blocked the crossing of East Germany to Berlin it would starve out the allies. Truman reacted by supplying Berlin with transport aircraft loaded with the things necessary for survival.</p> <p><u>e. Election of 1948:</u> Harry S. Truman is faced with a strong Republican candidate and a split in the Democratic Party (the Dixiecrats) in the election. He campaigns hard and is the (under-dog) winner in 1948.</p> <p><u>f. Yalta Conference:</u> In Feb. 1945 FDR, Churchill and Stalin met to plan a post-war Europe with the U.N., and Poland and Germany divided. FDR gives too much to Stalin in return for the promise to help against Japan after victory is accomplished in Europe.</p> <p><u>g. Warsaw Pact:</u> This is a defensive pact between the Communist Bloc nations</p>

	<p>of Europe to counter the NATO treaty.</p> <p><u>h. Iron Curtain:</u> Term used by British Prime Minister in reference to Eastern European Nations that fell under Communist Rule and formed what became known as the Eastern Bloc of Soviet Satellite nations.</p> <p>4) Important People-</p> <p><u>a. FDR-</u> US President when relations between Soviet Union & US began to deteriorate after it became clear that the Soviets would not relinquish control of Eastern European territory it occupied at the end of WW 2.</p> <p><u>b. Harry Truman-</u> Following the death of FDR, President Truman pledged to help nations resisting communism. He extended US assistance to Europe as well as to Asia as part of his policy of Containment. Supported South Korea during the Korean war</p> <p><u>c. Joseph Stalin-</u> Soviet Dictator who refused to allow democratic elections in Eastern Europe. His aggressive policies at the start of the Cold War demonstrated his intent to test the resolve of President Truman starting with the Berlin Blockade</p> <p><u>d. Nikita Khrushchev-</u> followed Stalin as Soviet leader. Supported the Cuban Communist Revolution that Brought Fidel Castro to power & faced of with JFK during the Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p><u>e. Dwight Eisenhower-</u> former WW2 General who became President and ended the Korean war. The Space Race kicked off during his Presidency when the Soviets launched Sputnik</p> <p><u>f. John F. Kennedy-</u> US President who faced the Cuban Communist threat (Bay of Pigs Invasion) and increased the number of US military “advisors” sent to SE Asia.</p>
<p>1bd, 6c, 9ab, 10a, 18cd, 24b, 25h, 27a</p>	<p>WW II Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End of US Isolation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Est. of United Nations b. Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan were established to provide economic & military assistance to regions of the world that were at risk of Communist takeover 2. Establishment of Super Powers & new Alliances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formation of NATO & WARSAW PACT 3. Reorganization of Eastern Europe (redrawing of the Map) <p>Independence Movements in Africa, Asia & Middle East</p>
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Communism Around the World-Major Events/Conflicts of the Cold War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Division of Germany into Occupation Zones <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ultimately US, British & French sectors merged to for Democratic Republic of West Germany b. Berlin Airlift- In response to a Soviet military blockade of West Berlin, President Truman ordered a yearlong program of relief flights delivering supplies from the west. c. West Berlin symbolized a place of freedom in the Middle of communist East Germany d. Construction of the Berlin Wall divided the city & prevented East Berliners from fleeing to the West.

	<p>2) Formation of NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Defensive alliance of Western European Democracies & USA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Intent to discourage Soviet Aggression ii. Soviets respond with the establishment of the defensive alliance called the Warsaw Pact b. China becomes Communist under leadership of Chairman Mao <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Est.of Taiwann c. Korean War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N. Korea becomes communist with Support from China ii. Crosses 38th Parallel and invades South Korea iii. US Support repels invasion iv. President Truman Fires General MacArthur for insubordination (Public criticism of President’s decision not to bomb/invade China) <p>3) Soviet Launch of Sputnik</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. US panic b. Official Start of Space Race c. National Defense & Education Act- Federal govt wants public education to make improvements in math & science to produce better engineers & scientists to maintain edge over Soviets in technology. <p>4) Cuban Communist Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fidel Castro becomes leader of Cuba b. Communist Presence in Western Hemisphere Presents a Direct Threat to US c. Bay OF Pigs Invasion- failed US sponsored attempt to overthrow Castro <p>5) Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Domino Theory- belief that if Vietnam were allowed to become communist, other South east Asian nations would follow b. Geneva Accords divide Vietnam at 17th Parallel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. North - Communist led by Ho Chi Minh. Capital city of Hanoi South- democratic & supported by US. Capital City of Saigon ii. LB Johnson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gives him power to use Force in Vietnam After 58,000 US deaths LBJ does not seek re-election in 1968 iii. first televised war. Media coverage turns much of country against the war effort & leads to mass protests& draft dodgers <p>c. Fall of Saigon</p> <p>5. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. US support of Resistance to Soviet Invasion b. Taliban takes power
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Israel/Arab Conflict</p> <p>1. Palestine-Territory intended to be occupied by 2 States. Arabs wanted creation of Palestinian state after World War II. Israel- Zionists wanted Palestine as a Jewish Homeland. State of Israel is born in 1948.</p> <p>2. Six Day War 9 (June 5, 1967) Egypt’s Gamal Nasser attempted blockade of Israeli shipping through Gulf of</p>

	<p>Aquaba. Israel responds by launching air-strikes against Egypt & other Arab nations tripling its territory. Arab states demanded return of territory 1973- United Nations arranges ceasefire when Egypt attacks again seeking to take back land.</p> <p>3. Impact on America forces Action</p> <p>a. OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Est. in 1960 by oil producing Arab nations ii. Increase in oil prices & reduced production created shortages in US iii. Hurt US economy <p>b. 1978 President Jimmy Carter produces a breakthrough with Camp David Accords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sadat meets with Israel's Menachem Begin ii. Egypt officially recognized Israel's right to Exist iii. Leads to Sadat's assassination by Muslim extremists <p>c. conflict with other Muslim nations Continues</p>
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Development of Terrorism in the modern world</p> <p>Displaced Palestinians created an organization, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (or PLO), which began, often through terrorist acts, to try to regain control of the land lost in the creation of Israel.</p> <p>Osama bin Laden – a wealthy Saudi terrorist who funded and supported the Sept. 11 attacks. He has complained about the American support of the Israelis, and dislikes the morality of the west.</p> <p>Hezbollah - A militant group, whose name translates to English as "Party of God," formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It enjoys backing from Syria and Iran and is considered a terrorist organization by the United States and Israel. Hezbollah holds several seats in the Lebanese parliament. Hezbollah's political wing also provides welfare to the impoverished communities through hospitals and schools.</p> <p>Hamas Branded a terrorist organization by Israel, the US and the EU, it is seen by its supporters as a legitimate fighting force defending Palestinians from a brutal military occupation. It is the largest Palestinian militant organization, formed in 1987 at the beginning of the first intifada, or Palestinian uprising against Israel's occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. The group's short-term aim has been to drive Israeli forces from the occupied territories, through attacks on Israeli troops and settlers in the Palestinian territories and - more controversially - against civilians in Israel.</p> <p>Since the death of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, it has taken part in local elections and won many seats. Its biggest triumph was winning parliamentary elections, in which the group won enough seats to become the majority party in the current Palestinian government.</p>

<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>End of Cold War-Collapse of Communism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Economic Strain of Arms race on Soviet Economy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Large population struggles to cope with shortages of consumer goods b. Cost of military campaigns in Afghanistan & elsewhere c. Ronald Reagan increases US defense spending 2 Mikail Gorbachev & Glasnost <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. seeks cooperation with west b. civil unrest in Russia as he wants Openness in soviet society 3. Breakaway Republics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Baltic states 4. Fall of Berlin Wall <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reunification of Germany 5. Boris Yeltsin- Gorbachev’s critic become s more outspoken & becomes new leader
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Human Rights</p> <p><u>BIG IDEA:</u> Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.</p> <p><u>BRIEF OUTLINE:</u></p> <p>Q1: What are human rights? A1: Universal rights to which every person is entitled because they are justified by a moral standard that stands above the laws of any individual.</p> <p>Q2: Why have human rights become so important?</p> <p>Q3: When did human rights come into play?</p> <p>Q4: Who were some individuals that played a part in bringing human rights to the forefront?</p> <p><u>CONTENT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * December 10, 1948 United Nations issued the Universal Declaration Human Rights. To be published and disseminated by every country regardless of its political status. * The Magna Carta (1215) the first document that ascribed human rights to individuals, from the peasants to the nobles. * In 1776 with the writing of the Constitution “all men are created equal...etc. * 1789, 26th of August, the French Revolution and “The Declaration of the Rights of Man” * Some influential writers were Henry David Thoreau with his “Civil Disobedience, (1849)”, and John Stuart Mill “Essay on Liberty (1859)”, and Thomas Paine with his essay on the “Rights of Man (1791-92).”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mahatma Gandhi an Indian leader of the non-violent movement to free India from the colonial rule of the British. Gandhi succeeded in his goal to free India but was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse, an activist of the Hindu nationalist Hindu Mahasabha. * The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was the leader of the civil rights movement in the United States was born January 15, 1929 in Atlanta Georgia. Participated in the Montgomery Boycott, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Dr. King was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee, April 4, 1968. * The Bishop Desmond Tutu was born October 7, 1931. He was a leader of the movement against APARTHEID in South Africa. He was elected Archbishop of Cape Town which placed him at the head of the Anglican Church similar to the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. He won the Nobel Prize in 1984. * Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1942 as this was the start of his involvement in the nationalist movement. He was released from the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl on February 11, 1990. In 1991 he was elected President of the ANC, and in 1993 he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize “on behalf of all South Africans that suffered and sacrificed.” * Mother Teresa was born on August 26, 1910. On October 7, 1959 she was given permission to start her own order, “The Missionaries of Charity,” she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She steps down from running her order in 1997. She was an activist for human rights for those stricken by poverty and without any opportunity to receive assistance from governments.
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Modern World</p>
<p>1abc, 6c, 8d, 9ab, 10ab, 12bc, 14c, 15d, 17a, 18cd, 22c</p>	<p>Global Economy</p>